

ER 85-4655

Office of Legislative Liaison
Routing Slip

TO:	ACTION	INFO
1. D/OLL		X
2. DD/OLL		X
3. Admin Officer		
4. Liaison		X
5. Legislation		X
		X
		X
9.		
10.		
SUSPENSE		
		Date

Action Officer:
Remarks:

GJ / 21 Nov 85
Name/Date

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
ROUTING SLIP

TO:

		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI		X		
2	DDCI		X		
3	EXDIR		X		
4	D/ICS				
5	DDI		X		
6	DDA				
7	DDO		X		
8	DDS&T				
9	Chm/NIC				
10	GC				
11	IG				
12	Compt				
13	D/OLL		X		
14	D/PAO		X		
15	D/PERS				
16	VC/NIC		X		
17	NIO/USSR		X		
18	D/SOVA/DI		X		
19	NIO/EUR		X		
20	C/ACIS		X		
21	NIO/SP		X		
22	ES		X		
SUSPENSE		Date			

Remarks

The attached is FYI re Summit. While the fact sheets are public documents, the Qs & As are not.

STAT

Executive Secretary

21 Nov 85

Date

3637 (10-81)

Executive Registry

85- 4655

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Geneva, Switzerland)

CALL FILE *White House*
Receipt # *Record*

FOR RELEASE AT 10:00 AM Local
4:00 AM EST

November 21, 1985

U.S. FACT SHEET

EXCHANGE OF CONSULATES - KIEV AND NEW YORK

The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to open consulates in Kiev and New York, on the basis of full reciprocity in staffing and administrative arrangements. In the Soviet view, this exchange of consulates is contingent on the successful outcome of negotiations on the resumption of civil air service between the two countries. Both sides will conduct further discussions on the specific conditions under which the consulates will be occupied and opened for business.

At the 1974 meeting between President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev, it was agreed to an exchange of consulates in Kiev and New York. Arrangements had proceeded and both countries had advance teams in place looking toward formal opening in 1979 when the Soviets invaded Afghanistan. The advance parties were then withdrawn.

In the summer of 1983, we agreed in principle to again move to open in Kiev and New York. Forward progress was stalled by the Soviets, who tied the opening of the consulates with negotiations to resume Aeroflot service. We did not accept their linkage of these issues, and continued to pursue each issue on its own merits.

This agreement on opening consulates is in pursuit of the President's desire to expand contacts and enhance understanding between our two peoples. It is a useful and practical step for both the United States and the Soviet Union. A consulate in Kiev will give us an official American presence in an important Soviet agricultural, cultural and commercial center, which is visited annually by thousands of American tourists.

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FOR RELEASE AT 10:00 AM Local
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November 21, 1983

U.S. FACT SHEET

MAGNETIC FUSION RESEARCH

Fusion is the energy source of the sun. Magnetic fusion (also known as controlled thermonuclear fusion) is the process of combining together hydrogen nuclei to produce helium, with the release of energy. This requires raising the hydrogen to a very high temperature (millions of degrees) and confining the plasma with strong magnetic fields. The essential features of this process have been demonstrated circa 1983 in several devices in various laboratories.

Since the 1950s, scientists of several nations have been engaged in magnetic fusion energy research. Steady progress has been made toward understanding the underlying problems of magnetic fusion.

Magnetic fusion energy offers the potential for an inexhaustible supply of energy in the mid-to-late twenty-first century, but there are many unanswered questions that need to be solved and economic problems which must be overcome before practical and commercial use of fusion is realized.

The United States, the Soviet Union, Western Europe, and Japan all have fusion energy research programs, and there is a substantial amount of cooperation between them. For example, U.S. and Soviet scientists regularly visit each other's laboratories, and both sides have benefitted from these exchanges.

President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev today advocated the widest practical development of international cooperation in obtaining this source of energy which is essentially inexhaustible for the benefit of all mankind.

The United States and the Soviet Union are consulting with other countries with resources and expertise to contribute to this research effort.

Regarding the transfer of technology, the basic knowledge of fusion devices is well understood by scientists of many nations, and advanced devices have been designed and operated by several nations, including the Soviet Union. U.S. and allied participation in this project will, as always, be governed by strict adherence to existing COCOM guidelines to prevent the transfer of sensitive technology with military potential.

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November 21, 1985

U.S. FACT SHEET

THE PRESIDENT'S PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE INITIATIVES

In his November 14 Address to the Nation, on the eve of his departure for his Geneva meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev, President Reagan called for a series of bold new initiatives to bring the people of the United States and the Soviet Union into direct contact.

In that speech, the President said, "Enduring peace depends on openness, honest communications, and opportunities for our peoples to get to know one another directly." The President also determined to "find as yet undiscovered avenues where American and Soviet citizens can cooperate, fruitfully, for the benefit of mankind."

In this respect the two leaders agreed on the utility of broadening exchanges and contacts in a number of scientific, educational, medical and sports fields.

Background

The U.S. and USSR have had formal cultural and educational exchanges for more than 25 years. We have just concluded a new General Exchanges Agreement for academic, cultural, and performing artist exchanges. This agreement provides for reciprocal exhibits of theater, art, design, and technology to travel throughout the other country accompanied by language qualified guides.

Traditional exchanges such as these are valuable, but more is needed. The President hopes that we can lessen the distrust between us, reduce the levels of secrecy, and bring forth a more open world. His Exchanges Initiatives are new programs to increase day-to-day contacts between our peoples.

What are the Initiatives?

The Exchanges Initiatives on which the U.S. and USSR have agreed to cooperate include:

- The annual exchange of professors to conduct special courses in history, culture, and economics in Soviet and American institutions of higher education;
- The creation of a U.S.-Soviet scholarship program for the best students from each country in the natural sciences, social sciences, humanities, and technology for the period of an academic year;
- Measures to promote Russian language studies in the United States and English language studies in the USSR.

more

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- A joint program of cancer research;
- A program for cooperation in the development of microcomputer educational software for elementary and secondary school instruction;
- Expansion of contacts in sports, including regular meets in various sports and increased television coverage of sports.

The objective of these initiatives is to build bridges between the peoples of the two countries. These proposals would expand contacts, increase cooperation on one of today's toughest medical problems, and encourage people of both countries and work and study together.

For our part, once the two governments have opened the doors to this kind of exchange, the Administration will look to the people to take the lead. The President, therefore, intends to appoint a high-ranking Administration official to work closely with the private sector to ensure that these exchanges initiatives are realized. The resulting programs will be reviewed by the leaders at their next meeting.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

**Office of the Press Secretary
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November 21, 1985

U.S. FACT SHEET

North Pacific Air Safety Agreement

The US, Japan, and the USSR signed an agreement November 19 on procedures to implement the North Pacific (NOPAC) Air Safety Memorandum of Understanding which was signed in Tokyo on July 29 of this year. The Memorandum of Understanding provides for a new communication link between Anchorage, Tokyo, and Khabarovsk for use when a civil aircraft assigned to a NOPAC route is in trouble. It specifies certain cooperative measures among the three sides to identify and assist such aircraft and offers the use of a radio broadcasting station on Kamchatka as a navigation aid.

The implementation procedures amplify on these undertakings and specify what the respective area control centers (ACCs) will do in the event an aircraft is lost, has deviated from course, has a communication failure, been hijacked, or has an in-flight emergency requiring immediate landing on USSR territory. The procedures agreement also stipulates that the USSR will inform Japan or the U.S. if an unidentified aircraft appears in a Soviet Flight Information Region (FIR) which could be an aircraft that had strayed from a NOPAC route.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Geneva, Switzerland)FOR RELEASE AT 10:00 AM Local
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November 21, 1985

U.S. FACT SHEETUS-USSR GENERAL EXCHANGES AGREEMENT

On November 21, 1985, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed a general exchanges agreement in Geneva. Formal cultural and educational exchanges with the Soviet Union have existed for more than twenty-five years. The signing of this Agreement is the culmination of a one and a half year process which began in June, 1984 when President Reagan announced that the U.S. was prepared to initiate negotiations on this important agreement.

More Direct Contact Between U.S. and Soviet Peoples

In last Thursday's Address to the Nation on his meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev, President Reagan said, "enduring peace requires openness, honest communications, and opportunities for our peoples to get to know one another directly." Over the years a major vehicle for this important process has been the General Exchanges Agreement between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. This agreement is a concrete expression of that desire.

Goals

In addition to the mutual benefit that comes from sharing expertise, resources, and data in solving common problems, and the cultural richness both sides gain from sharing their best with each other, exchange programs also can help break down barriers, lessen distrust, reduce the levels of secrecy, and bring forth a more open world. As the President said in his 1984 speech to the Smithsonian conference on U.S.-Soviet Exchanges: "Civilized people everywhere have a stake in keeping contacts, communication, and creativity as broad, deep, and free as possible."

What the Agreement Includes

Specific exchange activities addressed in this agreement include:

- reciprocal U.S. and Soviet traveling thematic exhibits on aspects of each country's life and society, to travel throughout the other country accompanied by language qualified guides;
- exchanges of at least ten individual performers and at least ten major performing arts groups of each country;
- expansion of academic and educational exchanges, including: 15 Fulbright teaching professors, 40 long-term IREX researchers, language teacher training programs, language teacher exchange, exchanges between archives and joint seminars;
- exchanges in a wide variety of professional fields such as art, theater, sports, film, architecture, music, law, journalism, medicine, museums, radio and television;
- exchanges of publications, including book exhibits, magazines, technical publications between libraries;

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"kitchen debate." From 1959-72, these activities were sustained by a series of two-year agreements. On June 19, 1973, President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev signed a six-year agreement. U.S.-Soviet exchanges expanded through the 1970s when there were nearly a dozen bilateral cooperative agreements in force in cultural, educational, and scientific and technological fields.

The Exchanges Agreement, while between governments, paves the way for the U.S. private sector to be deeply involved in exchanges. Universities, dance companies, theater groups, athletic organizations, churches, and professional organizations of doctors, lawyers, can all invite their Soviet counterparts to visit the United States for conferences, concerts, tours, professional symposia. In return Americans will pay return visits to all corners of the Soviet Union.

President Reagan has repeatedly called for increased access to television and other media in both countries by agreed representatives. In his speech of last week, the President asked, "If Soviet spokesmen are free to appear on American television, to be published and read in the American press, shouldn't the Soviet people have the same right to see, hear, and read what we Americans have to say?" The agreement now includes the principle of television appearances by representatives of each country.

Goals

In addition to the mutual benefit that comes from sharing expertise, resources, and data in solving common problems, and the cultural richness both sides gain from sharing their best with each other, exchange programs also can help break down barriers, lessen distrust, reduce the levels of secrecy, and bring forth a more open world. As the President said in his 1984 speech to the Smithsonian conference on U.S.-Soviet Exchanges: "Civilized people everywhere have a stake in keeping contacts, communication, and creativity as broad, deep, and free as possible."

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